ESTABLISHED 1823.

INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1894.

Fair.

# WHENS

WHEN You need Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing, remember we give you the best for the least money.

WHEN You want choice bargains in Men's and Youths' Overcoats, see our \$11.90 sale.

WHEN In want of Hats, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Underwear, Sox, etc., you will find our prices below competition.

WHEN You consider the fact that we are manufacturers of Clothing, you can understand how we are able to save you money on every purchase.

WHEN You want money to bring the greatest returns, invest at

## "SEA ISLAND CARPET WARP"

Long Reel, Guaranteed Net Weight, Four and Five Ply, made to our order from strictly middling cotton, in White, Fast-Black and all colors, unfading and of great brilliancy. As near perfection in Twist, Color, Fineness and Strength as the best materials and most improved machinery will produce. Orders solicited for immediate or future delivery, based on lowest prices ever quoted. Entire product controlled by

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO., (IMPORTERS, JOBBERS)

# DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, WOOLENS, ETC.

93, 95, 97 & 99 South Meridian St. (Wholesale Exclusively.)

N. R. RUCKLE, President.

PHIL J. IGOE, Treasurer. T. O. CALLIS, Secretary.

# Baker-Randolph Co.

28-32 WEST MARYLAND ST.

JOB PRINTERS, CATALOGUE MAKERS, DESIGNERS, BOOK PRINTERS, BOOK BINDERS, WOOD ENGRAVERS, ELECTROTYPERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

Engraving by the Half Tone and Zinc Etching Processes A Specialty.

WE WILL BIND

# World's Fair Views AND Portfolios

In handsome Embossed Covers, full cloth, with Gilt Titles for

\$1.00 per Set.

WE WILL BIND THE

Century, Harper or Scribner's MAGAZINES

For 75 cents per volume. Elegant and Durable, Full Cloth, Embossed.

A line of BLANK BOOKS in Stock for sale Cheap.

SPECIAL SLEEPER

ST. LOUIS

Open for passengers at 9 p. m. and leaves Indianapolis daily at 11:30 p. m., arriving at St. Louis at 7:45 a. m. Returning, this sleeper leaves St. Louis at 7:45 p. m., arrives at Indianapolis at 3:40 a. m., is placed on the spur track and passengers not disturbed until 7 a. m. This arrangement is especially convenient to

Commercial Travelers and Business Men. The popular Southwestern Limited, with hotel dining and sleeping cars, leaves In-dianapolis daily at 11:40 a. m. and arrives at St. Louis at 7:30 p. m. Arrangements are made by which a special is made up at Indianapolis if this train from the East is over one hour late, so passengers via the Big Four route are assured Western connections particularly advantageous to PACIFIC COAST PASSENGERS

and those destined beyond St. Louis. For tickets and sleeping car reservations call at Big Four offices, No. 1 E. Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

### Monon Route. THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. No. 30—Chicago Limited. Pullman vestibuled coaches, Parlor and Dining cars, daily, 12:01 p. m. Arrive Chicago, 6 p. m. No. 36—Chicago Night Express. Pullman vestibuled coaches and sleepers, daily, 1:16 a. m. Arrive Chicago, 7:55 a. m. No. 10—Monon accommodation, daily except Sunday, 3:30 p. m.

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. No. 33-Vestibule, daily, 2:55 p. m. No. 35-Vestibule, daily, 3:25 a. m. No. 9-Monon accommodation, daily except

Sunday, 10:30 a. ra.
Pullman vestibule sleeper for Chicago
stands at west end Union Station, and can be taken at 8.30 p. m. daily. Ticket Offices, corner Illinois street and Kentucky ave-nue and Union Station and Massachusetts

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R.R. Will sell LAND EXCURSION TICKETS to points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and to New Orleans, at One Fare for the Round Trip. Date of sale March 8. For further information call at Ticket Office, cor. Illinois street and

Kentucky avenue. I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

The Indianapolis Warehouse Co WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Money advanced on consignments. Registerd receipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYL VANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

# WAGON WHEAT 53c

ACME MILLING COMPANY, \$2 West Washington Street.

OLDS & GRIFFIN LAWYERS.

Suites 1113-1114, THE TACOMA, corner Madison

and Lasalie streets, Chicago, Ill. Indiana Office: Hammond, Ind.

M. M. Cummings's Flour Store Successor to Van Pelt, Is headquarters for the very best Bread and Pastry Flour, and all popular Cereais, whole Wheat and Glu-ton Flour, Rolled Oats and Wheat, etc., at 62 North Delaware st., opp. Market House. Telephone 703.

Best Made. Ask your Grocer

BROKEN NECK CURED.

Ten-Year-Old Boy Successfully Treated at a New York Hospital.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 .- A ten-year-old boy, Isaac Gerstein, of 9 Allen street, who was taken to Gouverneur Hospital on Jan. 10 with his neck apparently broken, will, Dr. Jamal said yesterday, be discharged cured within a few days. Gerstein was knocked down and run over. Dr. Jamal declares that when the boy was brought into the hospital it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the base of the brain. He was unable to speak or swallow. The upper part of his body was put in a plaster paris cast, and he gradually began to improve. Hope of his ultimate recovery was first entertained when he began to swallow, taking small quantities of beef tea and other liquid food. On the third day after receiving his injuries he showed signs of paralysis of the limbs, and now the only signs of it are on the right side of his face. His neck and the upper part of his body were kept in plaster of paris for four weeks. The results of his injuries of the right are riss are a peculiar squint of the right eye. which is due to the paralysis of the sixth cranial nerve, and paralysis of the right side of the face, due to affection of the eighth cranial nerve. His senses of nearing, sight, taste and touch are all perfect, with the exception of a slight deaf-ness that will soon pass away.

### SMALLPOX IN A HOSPITAL.

Three Hundred Persons Quarantined at the West Penn Institution.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 25 .- The West Penn, one of the principal hospitals in this city, is quarantined because of a case of smallpox, which developed there this afternoon. Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson, a resident of Stanton avenue, East End, was taken to the hospital four days ago, but nothing resembling smallpox was noticed until last evening. To-day the case became pronounced, and the health officer was at once notified. The institution is placed under absolute quarantire for ten days, and should any further sign of the disease be shown the quarantine will be extended

until all danger has disappeared. The closing of this hospital will prove a great inconvenience. The Pennsylvania Rallroad Company depends on it for the care of its injured and sick employes in this section. The dependent sick members of the G. A. R. are also sent there, several such being inmates now. The number of people who are confined in the building by this quarantine is three hundred, made up of 230 patients, thirty-six female nurses, sixty-six resident physicians, derlies and other help.

Experiences of Ludwig Ritter Von Hohnell, a Famous Explorer.

Disasters That Befell the Chanler Expedition, of Which the Austrian Was a Member.

NO MEANS OF TRANSPORT

The Party's Animals Having Been Killed by a Deadly Plague.

Long, Wearisome Search for Beasts of Burden-Fight with Natives-Von Hohnell "Tusked" by a "Rhino."

(Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.) VIENNA, Feb. 25 .- After an absence of nearly two years spent in exploring East Africa, Lieut. Ludwig Ritter von Hohnell, of the Austrian navy, has returned to Vienna, and now resides within sight of the big admiralty building in the Maxninhaim Platz. Von Hohnell, on arriving last week at Flume, was met by his old comrade explorer, Count Samuel Teleki, who accompanied him to Buda Pesth, where the still open wound caused by the rhinoceros horn was immediately operated upon by Professor Lumnitzer and great relief given. Von Hohnell is now rapidly recovering his health.

Von Hohnell is a Hungarian, born at Pressburg in 1857. He was educated at the naval academy in Fiume. He joined his first ship as midshipman in 1876, but as his great desire to travel only found its partial relief in cruising about the Mediterranean he gladly accepted Count Teleki's invitation to accompany his expedition in 1886, which, after two years' exploring, resulted in the discovery of lakes Rudolf and Stefanie, in Northeast Africa. Von Hohnell is a tall, stalwart-built officer, with determination stamped on every feature. His physique is hardened down to whip-cord toughness through the excessive hardships of African travel and his face is tanned brown. He speaks the English language with remarkable fluency and a faint American accent. He possesses a charming frankness of manner, wishes strangers in his country to be as much at ease as he is himself, and does not seek to conceal his pleasure with the English-

"You wish me to tell you about the Chanler expedition?" remarked the explorer, sitting with his charts and diaries lying heaped about him. "Well, we had desperate ill-luck. It followed us everywhere, and, during the time I was with Mr. Chanler, rendered all our best efforts resultless. But let me start at the beginning of my narrative. I made Mr. Chanler's acquaintance by means of a letter written to me from the base of Killmajaro in 1891. The same year I met Chanler in Vienna, when he told me his intention to explore the Borana country lying eastward of Lake Rudoff. The district he believed to be fertile and interesting. I expressed my great willingness to accompany him. We discussed the plans of the routes and determined to land at Lamu, on the Zanzibar coast, sail up the Tana river to Borati, once called Hargazo, and then strike northward through the Mount Kenia district to the Rudolf lake. After thoroughly exploring the Borana country in that neighborhood we were to march directly across to Berbera, on the littoral of the Gulf of Aden.

SUCCESS AT FIRST. "If ever success seemed to favor an expedition at the outset it was this one. We started from Lamu on Sept. 16, 1892, with 185 men, all in good health, and in the hest of spirits. George Galvin, Mr. Chanler's servant, also accompanied us. We were thoroughly organized, thanks to young Chanler's marvelous administration. We had cattle, donkeys and camels, and ten canoes, laden with food, were accompanying our caravan. The Tana route to Borati is a very bad one. The banks are lined with thick jungle, and our progress was dread-fully slow. Nov. 26 had arrived when we reached Borati, all well. Then came our ill luck. Our beasts of burden began to die at Borati as if stricken with a pest. This was a serious plight for us. We formed a store camp here, inside the deserted palisade ected some time previous by the Britis East African Company. Our caravan had come to a dead halt from loss of transport. Chanler and myself determined to proceed northward to the Guasso-Nilro river, whose source and outlet I had discovered in the Teleki expedition. I knew that the Rendili, a nomadic tribe possessing camels and donkeys in large numbers, lived near this river on the northern side. George Galvin went to the coast on a similar mission. Now, from the date of our departure on Dec. 5, 1892, to the day the rhinoceros charged at me, Aug. 22, 1893, we had explored without success the entire district for transport beasts. Four years ago a cattle plague swept over thewhole of Northeast Africa, and, I assure you, you may search for ten years where we were without obtaining cattle. "We wished on starting out to strike northward of Borati over the plains, but they were sandy, stony, acacia-covered and absolutely devoid of water. We had not gone far ere we turned back to Borati and ascended the Tana river's banks to the Mackenzie river, and from thence to the Djambeni range. The long and broad plateau of the Djambeni, 7,200 feet high, its bracing atmosphere, excellent for Europeans, is thickly inhabited by the Embe, a very powerful tribe, numbering twenty thousand in all. They raise in this plateau beans, sweet potatoes, millet, etc. They possess very few cattle, goats and sheep. They are warlike, using spears, slings and poisoned arrows. The poison is vegetable and weak, unless when freshly made. The Embere refused to sell us any cattle, but they did not

A BATTLE WITH NATIVES. "We then struck the Guasso-Njlro, had days of weary wandering along its banks seeking for transport animals, experienced cruel hunger, and, finally, on Jan. 24, after a hopeless search again, with seventyfive men, set out for the Djambeni range with the intention of once more crossing it at the extremity looking towards the slopes of Mount Kenia. Before we struck the Diambeni we had to cross the country of the Wa-Msara, a tribe with the reputation of having destroyed a caravan ten years previous. They numbered 1,000 warriors, and soon showed us their intentions. We fought a battle with them throughout a whole day's march. They appeared and reappeared at every nook and defile. We cut our way through, however, and our Mann-lichers and Werndts must have created heavy losses in the ranks of the Wa-Msara. "On our arrival at Borati on Feb. 10, 1893, we found all the remaining beasts of burden in our laager dead. It may have been that the tzetch fly was the cause. Unfortunately, I cannot speak definitely upon this important point, because until my arrival in a wounded condition at Mombasa, on the sea coast, I had never seen the fly identified. Mr. Newman there gave me four specimens he had received from the Zambesi. I have these with me now, but amongst the myriads of flies buzzing about our cattle at Borati it is impossible for me to recall from memory any exact resemblances of these specimens. Some boldly declare that the tzetch fly has invaded these districts through which Chanler and myself alone have traveled, but if we are uncertain,

no one else can speak definitely. "At Borati on March 9, 1893, we determined, by throwing away a great part of our goods, to set out for Daitcho, a place forty-five miles northeast of Mount Kenia. We had obtained twelve head of cattle. We had again a weary struggle for a passage along the densely-jungled banks of the Tana along the densely-jungled banks of the Tana river. We passed the juncture of the looting of express boxes. Heavy burglar-with dyspepsia, constipation and kindred proof safes will be placed in the express diseases, is without a precedent.

the Ura river district. On March 27 we arrived at Daitcho, having lost heavily in loads, beasts and through runaways. But the climate was good and the people peace-

EXPLORED FOR THE FIRST TIME. "Leaving Galvin at Daitcho, in Laager, and sending runners to Mobasa for cattle and men, Chanler and myself again started out, on June 5, to find the Rendill. We soon crossed the Djambeni range, and afterwards the Guasso-Njiro river, and then we struck out in every direction to northward beyond. The land was being explored for the first time. It is studded over with isolated mountains, thinly populated and generally waterless. The highest peak is the Gargues, ten thousand feet in height. It forms the south-ernmost end of the General Matthews range. Another mountain, 6,500 feet high, Lollukue, by name, has a billiard level plateau. We explored there, and found twelve members of the Wondrobo tribe and a herd of wild buffaloes which the plague had not destroyed. The buffaloes never leave the plateau, and the disease was not carried there. "At last our efforts were rewarded, on July 2, at Komi, to the far northeast. We discovered the nomadic Rendili there. They had camels, goats and sheep in their pos-session, but they demanded such exorbitant prices that Mr. Chanler could only afford to purchase ten donkeys. Only one hope was now left. There were still the Turkans, living south of Lake Rudolf, and they, we knew, had spare supplies of transport ani-mals. We set out for the Loroghi range, which lies on the way, and arrived at Sayaa, a place about one hundred miles north of Mount Kenia. It was here my epi-sode with the rhinoceros occurred, Aug. 22,

"We were out elephant shooting. Chanler, with a black tracker and nine or ten men, was about four hundred yards ahead of me in the thick bush forest through which we were following a spoor. We were working along a straight, open line, and I had the same number of men with me as Mr. Chanler. Signs on the track showed us that the elephants were quite near at hand. Just at that moment I heard behind me the 'hoosh-hoosh-hoosh' of a rhinoceros, coming up like an express engine at full speed. On the right side of the path, and close at hand, was a big tree, and, as I have a great contempt for the 'rhino'—Count Teleki and myself having shot ninety-nine head during our expedition in 1886-88—I resolved to spring sideways under cover of this tree. Besides, I did not wish to startle the elephants with a gunshot. The 'rhino' was a full-grown cow, and her six-months-old calf followed her. She came rushing along, with her head down and her mouth wide open.

WOUNDED BY THE "RHINO." "Just as I was to make my spring aside I found that the negroes accompanying me were all jammed behind the tree. It was too late then. I raised my express rifle in desperation to my shoulder, but a branch of the tree jammed down my right arm, and before I could put a finger to the trigger the 'rhino' had charged my legs and sent me flying ahead like a skittle alley pin. I landed on my back and saw the two black masses go bounding over my body. My rifle was snapped across in the small of the back. I half raised myself on my side, shaken but not hurt, and giad at my escape, when again in the rear heard the 'hoosh-hoosh' of the 'rhino,' still bent on mischief. She came to a halt behind me and commenced to goad me with her horn. Lying on my left side, I raised my right leg to escape the blows, but at length she struck the fleshy part of my hip, driving the horn upward. This seemed to satisfy her, as she and her young one went off snorting into the forest again.

ment later. I was not aware in the excitement that I was so badly wounded. The wound was five inches deep. Mr. Chanler gave me a drink of brandy and supplied surgical dressings. I was placed in an improvised hammock, and the march back to Daitcho was commenced. I left my friend at Daitcho, and, under the care of George Galvin, set out down country to Mombasa. It was useless to go in a wounded condition to Lamu, at the mouth of the Tana river, as there were no medical men there. At the Scotch Presbyterian mission at Kibwizi I was fortunate enough to meet Dr. Charlers, a young Scotchman stationed there. He performed an operation, and, after lying under his care from Oct. 15 until Nov. 1, I arrived on the 18th of the same month at Mombasa. He was kind enough to accompany me the whole way. On Dec. 1 I reached Zanzibar and entered the hospital there.

"As regards the ultimate result of the expedition I am a finite that the condition I am a finite that the condi expedition, I am afraid that through lack transport Mr. Chanler has not been able to advance to the Borana country, the goal he desired to reach. I know that on Oct. 18, 1893, a caravan from Turkana to Mombasa sold to one of Mr. Chanier's agents fifty donkeys. These, I understand, arrived safely at Daitcho. Personally, when leaving Daitcho in August, I advised him to proceed to Turkana for ivory. What have been his adventures since we parted he will tell on his arrival shortly at Mombasa. Now I have told you a deal, and in return I wish you to tell through the Associated Press what a clever, well-edu-cated, straight-minded gentleman Mr. Astor Chanler is. His sense of honor is great, his faithfulness as comrade unswerving, and his generosity no less remarkable." ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Walter Wellman and Party to Start for

Norway in Two Weeks. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-An arctic expedition, with the north pole as its obective point, has been quietly organized in this city, and in two weeks will start some years has been a prominent newspaper correspondent here, is the projector and leader of the enterprise. In his party are three other Americans-Professor Frenon, of the coast and geodetic survey, who B. Mohun, of this city, as medical officer, and Charles C. Dodge, of the Navy De-partment, as artist and photographer. The expedition abandons the Greeland route, which has been followed by so many previous expeditions, and goes by the way of Norway and Spitzbergen, the latter a group of islands lying to the east of northern Greenland. In Norway ten or twelve more men join the party, several of them being scientific investigators connected with the university at Christiana, and other men of experience in the ice fields The stanch ice-working steamer Ragnsvald Jarl, of Aalesund, Norway, has been chartered by the explorers, and will carry the party to headquarters, which will be established at the northwestern end of Spitzbergen. Mr. Wellman believes his plan to reach the polar sea is entirely practicable, and shows his faith in his theory by starting himself. Professor Mendenhall, of the coast survey, Commander Melville and other arctic students believe the plan a sound one and the equipment strong and effective.

### NAUGHTY ACADEMY GIRLS.

Impromptu Midnight Exhibition of High Kicking and Skirt Dancing.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 25.-Bradford Academy girls have never before posed as high kickers, but they are now accused of having surprised not only themselves and the Tufts College Glee Club, but principal Allen and other teachers as well. This interesting episode in the life of the pretty academy girls is said to have occurred last Wednesday night. Rumor has it that three of the girls have been dismissed and fourteen suspended, and that they must leave the academy next Monday. The Tufts College Glee Club, shortly after midnight, serenaded the girls at Bradford Academy on the other side of the river. Inside of five minutes seventeen of them had tripped out from their rooms in various parts of the building to the room of a Western girl on the ground floor in the front part of the building. The girls were evidently entranced by the college songs and yodles, and, as the story goes, they were soon giving exhibitions attired in loose costumes of high kicking and skirt dancing. This continued for about fifteen or twenty minutes, when the girls were dismayed at finding that one of their number was none other than a tutor in the school. The names of all the young ladies were taken, and yesterday three of the number receiver word that their presence was no longer desired at the seminary, while the other fourteen received notices of suspension.

Will Use Dynamite Proof Safes. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25 .- The Wells-Fargo Express Company, profiting from its recent experiences with train robbers, has about decided to adopt the plan now in operation on the Santa Fe system, in order to discourage the holding up of trains and

cars for safe keeping of valuables and money in transit and to protect express messengers and keep roobers out of the safes, the combination will be made known only to the company's agents at stations along the road. The safes will be dyna-

## MR. WIMAN DEFENDED

Statement That Puts a Different Light on the Forgery Story.

Mr. Boardman Intimates There Is Animus in the Prosecution of His Client -Nicoli and Dun Scored.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 .- Albert B. Boardman, of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, who has for many years been Mr. Wiman's private counsel, made the following statement to-night regarding Mr. Wiman's

"R. G. Dun & Co. employed Mr. Nicoll as counsel, and he prepared a careful statement of the case for the press. I have great respect for Mr. Nicoll, and have no doubt he believes his statement of facts correct. But it was inaccurate in many things. It did not state a number of the most important and material facts. The fundamental differences between Mr. Wiman's enemies and friends is that the former takes no account of the business relations between Mr. Wiman on the one hand and the firm of Dun & Co., Mr. Dun individually and the drawers of those checks on the other hand. Any one would suppose, on reading Mr. Nicoll's statement, that Mr. Wiman was a cashier or bookkeeper of R. G. Dun & Co., and that he had no individual business relation of any kind either with Mr. Dun or with the parties in whose favor the checks were drawn. The fact is that for years Mr. Wiman has not only been a member of the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., but in the conduct of the business he has been the responsible head of the concern. I suppose 90 per cent. of all the checks drawn by R. G. Dun & Co. during that period have been signed by Mr. Wiman. Probably Mr. Wiman has made the same percentage of all of the firm's important contracts.

"Again, no reference is made in Mr. Nicoll's statement regarding the business relations between Mr. Dun and Mr. Wiman outside of the firm. I have for many years acted as Mr. Wiman's private counsel, and am familiar with all his important outside business transactions. I cannot recall a single one in which Mr. Dun was not interested, and in some of them his interests were larger than those of Wiman. Mr. Dun left the management of everything in his hands, and their relations in these outside matters have been as fast and loose as such relations ever are between brothers and persons who have the utmost confidence in each

"Again, no reference is made in Mr. Nicoll's statement to Mr. Wiman's intimate personal and business relations with the drawees of the checks described in the indictments, nor to the admitted fact that the indorsement of the drawee named bear no resemblance at all to their genuine signatures, nor to the admitted fact that the indorsements in question were not used to obtain credit from any third party but simply for the purpose of transfering credits in bank from an account against which Mr. Wiman had a perfect right to

ALLEGED ANIMUS. "I do not care to discuss this case further in the newspapers, but the above statement will suffice to call attention to the obvious emissions and inaccuracies in the statement prepared by Mr. Nicoll and published by the firm for the apparent purpose of prejudicing Mr. Wiman's case with the public before he had an opportunity to be heard. The animus of the firm and possibly the reason of the employment of Mr. Nicoll is also made apparent by the circumstances connected with Mr. Wiman's arrest and what has happened since. There was no pressing necessity to hasten an arrest which had been delayed for a year, but Mr. Wi-man was arrested on the afternoon before a national holiday. Bail offered by five men of established reputation in the financial world, three of them members of the New York Stock Exchange, who, together, were prepared to qualify in \$2,000,000, was refused. The check of the cashier of the Bank of the Republic was also refused. In this case it seems as if the only thing that would satisfy the assistant district attorney was cash, and this after the banks had all closed. The pretense that there is any law which restricts bondsmen to those who can qualify

on New York city real estate is known by every well-informed man to be absurd. "Again, simultaneous with the announce-ment that Mr. Wiman had been indicted and railroaded into the tombs, carefullyprepared statements appeared covering not only the matter referred to in the indict-ment, but also charging other offenses. Even Mr. Dun, who is conveniently absent in California, had his interview ready for prompt publication. But, apparently all this wasn't enough. So-called friends of Mr. Wiman made statements that he will probably plead guilty and throw himself on the mercy of the court, or that his counsel will interpose the defense of insanity. For fifteen or twenty years he has practically managed Mr. Dun's business. He has handled millions of dollars belonging to the firm of R. G. Dun & Co. He has probably signed 90 per cent. of all the checks drawn during that period; he had bought hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of materials and supplies, made 90 per cent. of the firm's important contracts, and been, in every sense of the phrase, up to the actual division of the profit, about all there was of R. G. Dun & Co. When Mr. Dun brought Mr. Wiman from Canada he was making little or nothing out of the business, but from the moment Mr. Wiman took charge profits steadily increased until Mr. Dun's share amounted to \$350,000 to \$450,000 per

SEEMS HARDLY PROBABLE.

"Mr. Wiman's friends and the public generally, including any fair-minded jury, will, I think, find it hard to believe that while Mr. Wiman was making for himself out of the firm from \$75,000 to \$100,000 per annum. and for Mr. Dun \$350,000 to \$450,000, he was scheming to defraud his firm of about \$10,000 through the forgery of names in no way resembling the genuine signatures of the parties, and where the only purpose and effect of the transaction was to transfer credit from one bank account against which he had the absolute right to draw, to another account against which he had the absolute right to draw. "The fact is admitted that Mr. Wiman has always been foremost in every good and charitable work. Having given the public baths to the city of Toronto, his birth place, expended at least \$30,000 in the unselfish and public-spirited desire to get commercial reciprocity with the United States for the land of his birth; built up the E. B. Smith Infirmary, the great Statenisland Hospital; spent his time and money most unselfishly to secure legislation abolishing imprisonment for debt in this State; assumed of his own accord and without any legal reason for doing so, a large part of all the money which his friends have lost in ventures which they had gone into on his advice. supported so many poor families that his failure was almost a public calamity; that, on his own accord, as soon as it became evident he ws insolvent, transferred all of his property to Mr. Dun as security for any sum which might finally be adjudged due upon the settlement of the accounts between them, including seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of property which had helonged to Mrs. Wiman for ten or fifteen years, and which Mr. Dun, upon reflection, was too much of a man to keep, and reconveyed to her-all of these facts will tend to make the probabilities of his being a forger remote to the vanishing point. "If these cases are ever brought to trial the public will have a chance to ascertain the motive which has prompted this prosecution, and I shall be surpised if at that time there are not a number of very estimable gentlemen who, like Macbeth, will tremble in their well-appointed dining halls and say with quivering lips, 'Shake not thy gory locks at me; thou canst not say I did it.' As a matter of fact, I notice some of them are already doing so."

The Salutary Effects Of Simmons Liver Regulator upon the ner-

Twelve Democratic Senators Battling for Protection.

They Want the Tariff Measure Changed so that Their Home Industries Will Not Be Affected.

EFFORTS AT CONCILIATION

Voorhees Anxious to Get the Bill Before the Senate.

He Will Endeavor to Have It Reported To-Day-Caucus This Morning-Some of the Changes Agreed To.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- Chairman Voor-

hees and his Democratic associates on the finance committee have been active all day. They are laboring to make their meeting to-morrow morning at the hour the Democratic caucus converes for tariff consideration fruitful of results which will preserve their committee influence. They hope to change certain features of the bill so as to make caucus instruction to the committee unnecessary; while trying to save the bill from ultimate defeat they want to preserve the prestige of the finance committee. There is sufficient Democratio opposition to the tariff bill to defeat it in its present form, and yet, knowing this, it is said by Chairman Voorhees that it will not be materially modified.

The strength of the objectors to the free list of the Wilson bill is fixed at twelve Democratic Senators, far more than sufficient to obstruct indefinitely the passage of the bill until their demands are granted. These twelve Senators are Gorman and Gibson, of Maryland; Faulkner and Camden, of West Virginia; Hunton and Daniel, of Virginia; Pugh and Morgan, of Alabama; Caffery, of Louisiana; Hill and Murphy, of New York, and Brice, of Ohio. The latter denounces the entire till as "a Southern measure made by brigadiers." In addition to these twelve the protection Democrats count on the Senator whom Governor Foster, of Louisiana, will appoint to succeed Justice White, on Smith, of New Jersey, and possibly Senators Ransom, of North Carolina, and Butler, of South Carolina. This combination, while considerably less than a majority of the Democratic Senators, and therefore easy to be voted down in the caucus, was yet so strong as to force the administration Senators to make a counter demonstration. The necessity for such a step was all the more apparent when the protection Senators frank-ly avowed that if outvoted in the caucus they would still keep up their opposition . until their demands met proper consideration, even if they had to vote against the bill on final passage. Senator Voorhees, finding the minority so stubborn that nothing could be gained by any attempt a conciliation, issued a call for a special meeting of the finance committee on the same day and at the same hour as the cau-

The administration and anti-administration lines being thus sharply defined, the subcommittee, consisting of Jones, Vest and Mills, have held a final meeting, at which they agreed upon a report to the full com-mittee which will embody the rates of duty on coal and sugar which they believe they can afford to grant. These rates are not final, but suggestive. Sugar, as has been repeatedly stated, is given a protective duty of 1 cent a pound for raw and refined, and whisky is taxed \$1 per gallon, the same as in the House bill, with no extension of the bonded period, which is a seto Voorhees. On coal blow 42 cents per ton, but Mr. Gorman insists on 50 cents. No duty whatever will be recommended for iron ore.

THIRD DRAFT OF THE BILL. While a third draft of the bill was ordered printed yesterday, it is not at all improbable that pencil changes may be made at the suggestion of Chairman Voorhees for the purpose of securing a united Democratic vote in the committee. This it is believed by the administration managers, will weaken the effect of whatever agreement may be reached in the caucus. At any rate it will be an exhibition of an agreement of some sort on the advanced lines demanded by the Democratic objects ors to the Wilson bill as it passed the House. Whatever delay the bill encounters on its passage through the Senate will then be charged by Senator Voorhees and the Democratic members of the finance commit-

The attitude of Senator McPherson on the subject of coal is as inconsistent as has been his entire course in the Senate since the tariff bill came from the House. Mc-Pherson has been an ardent advocate for increased protection for the pottery, silk and glass industries of his State. But in an interview with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin McPherson expressed himself as an ardent advocate of free coal. The large pottery industries of Ohio and Indiana, he says, have the benefit of nat-ural gas, which is furnished them almost free of cost. The pottery industries of New Jersey would be unable to compete on equal terms without free coal. Therefore, while McPherson is willing to vote for turning over the coal industry of Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland to ex-Senator Whitney's Nova Scotia syndicate, he is earnest in his demands for the protection of all his own local industries.

All that Chairman Voorhees can accomplish by his committee meeting to-morrow is the open demonstration against the caucus programme and, as already stated, the placing of the responsibility for all future changes after the meeting of the committee on Senator Gorman and his associates. Chairman Voorhees is courageous in his programme of independence, for the reason that he does not believe that the recalcitrant Democrats will dare to vote against the tariff bill when the time comes to go upon record. It is because Mr. Voorhees believes in the final loyalty of all these Democrats when appealed to on party ground to stand by his committee that so much consideration and forbearance has been shown by him and members of the subcommittee in the frequent alteration of schedules and repeated postponement of final action on the bill by the subcommittee. Senator White, of Louisiana, was the only Democrat the administration feared would keep his word, and for that reason President Cleveland took care to remove him from the Senate and thereby prevent him from voting against the bill. Had Senator White remained to vote against the bill in the Senate he would have a following which might prove very dangerous to the tariff reformers. Other troublesome Democrats in the Senate are to be fixed it possible. MR. VOORHEES'S PROGRAMME.

The Associated Press says: It is the intention of the Senate finance committee to report the tariff bill to the Senate tomorrow unless the Republicans offer strenuous objections. Following this, it is expected that Senator Voorhees will give notice that he will call up the bill on the following Monday and ask that it be kept before the Senate until disposed of. It is a part of the programme that the bill shall be taken up every morning immediately after the morning business and kept before the Senate to the exclusion of everything else. It is intimated that if there is any disposition to prolong the debate then a move will be made for extra hours and

The Democratic subcommittee will consider the bill for a short time to-morrow morning before the full committee meets. The bill, which was sent to the printer last night, will be changed in some particulars before it is finally submitted. As it stands now there are three propositions which have not been wholly agreed to, and whatever is done will necessitate alterations. But, as showing how near complete the bill is, one member of the subcommittee said to-night that he saw no reason why i should not be reported to-morrow, that th

I full committee would not change a single